

yielding a greater advantage. The obstacle to the assistance by the employers for the employment of the labourer is his sickness was as the soldier was there was no one in this line of work very happy, more economical, and in the history of savings banks prevails a habit of saving his next egg in a savings' bank, his habits staid and more economical, and to increase his stake, and so on, because to resign his position, men who have not adopted the course almost a great many is the case with respect to savings, the profits and rates of interest are

ions be on a man's character whereas little time that he has quite as much week by week as he had before, and I think that the fact that the tower erected is so much increased capacity of the men of London have deterred experiment for themselves, and at the same time last year the London Association was inaugurated under the Lord Stanley, who has witnessed the co-operative principle in the co-operative Chamberlain.

The admit they are also well aware of the large income of employers, and naturally seek to obtain the legitimate spoil. If properly managed, the co-operative movement can be only too glad to see others start in the trade and manufacture in the metropolis aware that these views favour of Socialism are not the only ones that are in the society of this character, we cannot say that they may be multiplied. Our conclusion we noticed the fact that the civil service is not the only one that can become imitators of the Rochdale one started a store, &c. The promoters sneered at by their less provident colleagues, and were looked upon as imitators of Civil Service.

The "snobs" were not, however, the

of their project. The scheme has been now for some time with the most active support of the association, which has three and four thousand members, surplus in hand to form the nucleus, and in the meantime, their friends who have been the privilege of enjoying the advantage of being able for six months of purchasing almost everything at discounts varying from 10 to 60 per cent the first shop in the country to avail themselves of the custom of the association, although they have to pay the report, and are well aware of the high price which has been got up by other portions of the

by householders, and we frankly believe are only honestly managed, and do not involve any speculations. The promoters of companies of this kind will one day be considered essential, and should be a thoroughly independent account should be scrutinised in the same manner as the accounts of the professions, men, who, for the expense may, and probably would be, but the advantages would far outweigh the disadvantages, and would induce many more to join associations of this kind. There can hardly be any loss of purchases made made, inasmuch as the transactions are for cash, which enable to go to the cheapest markets and realise the lowest prices; hence we would consider these associations of this character in every kingdom.

(From the own Correspondent of the

THE HAQUE,
The financial illusions of Dutchmen
played by the agreeable facts rever-
sible Minister of Finance, who pre-
sented his budget to the Legislature
ing to the picture he gives us, we have
to financial distress by the manœuvre
cessors in liberal ministries. For yea-
finance had been "going-a-head" in
degree that made *Punch* cry, "Happy
telegraphed Holland. On the 1st of
1892, the national debt of Holland
to £102,555,300, and the interest
art. 1868, it was £61,002,115; the

the interest payable thereon being
was surely not bad progress for a nation
inhabitants scarcely exceed in number
dom alone; and no Minister can impugn
of these official and Governmental statis-
millions, too, have been expended in the
of the State railways, which

[illegible]

The deaths from cholera in London on seventeen, and these from diarrhoea on sixteen. There were two deaths from cholera in the north, one in the centre, five in the south, and six in the east.

scarcely
and
congratulation
and equip-
and return
for some
as
vessels, 2182
these, 2182
being 230

[illegible]

ment - the magistrate could do nothing for her.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1860

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH]			
MELBOURNE.			
December: 1	Venture, Indian Grey River, to Australia, from Hokitika.	ARRIVALS.	
December 8	Urania, from Hokiolt Town.	DEPARTURES.	
December: 7	Salamanca (s), for London; Filmore at sunrise, for Genoa; Kaimosi, for the same.	BRISBANE.	
December 8	Lookout, Vision, Vars, for Sydney; Lady Selkirk, for Hokitika.	ARRIVALS.	
December: 7	Clarence (s), from Northern Ports.	SYDNEY HEADS.	
TIME.		WIND.	REMARKS.
8 30 a.m.		N.E.	Moderate, and cloudy.
Noon.		N.E.	Fresh, and ditto.
5 p.m.		N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
Dec. 9.			
8 30 a.m.		N.E.	Moderate, and cloudy.
Noon.		N.E.	Strong, cloudy, and heavy
5 p.m.		N.E.	Ditto, ditto, and ditto.

Latitude 33° 51' N.; Longitude 108.44 W. 1954.
Magnetic Variation 10° 13' East, 1954.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 p.m.
Jdwey mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14a. a.m., Greenwich mean
time.
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
Barometers corrected 32° Fah., and Mean Sea Level. Force
of Wind, estimated in the per cent. hour. Velocity of Wind,
estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured
in inches, per square foot.
Humidity, 0 to 100.

Baromet. { Cloudy sky, 6 to 10.
 { Clear, 0 to 10.
 DECEMBER 7TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Baromet.	Temperature in shade.	Wind.		Rain.	Gauge.
			Humidity.	Direction.		
1	30.0	50		Force	Velocity.	
2	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
3	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
4	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
5	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
6	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
7	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
8	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
9	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
10	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
11	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
12	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
13	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
14	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
15	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
16	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
17	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
18	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
19	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
20	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
21	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
22	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
23	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	
24	30.0	50		Cloudy	Cloudy	

r.		67	W. by E.	9	6	16	0	45
v.	2	29 090	63.8	E.	9	8	10	0
s.	9	30 047	62.1	E.	9	8	10	0
dew ..	30 019	63.1	63.0		0	2	5	10 0
<hr/>								
Evaporation, 24 hours 0.116,								
SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.								
shade () Maximum.....	67.9	Sun—maximum	110-6					
() Minimum.....	52.5	Glass—minimum	53-1					
Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date—35.4								
Inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years—31.9								

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

DECEMBER 8TH, 1906. CIVIL ENGINEING.					
		AT P.M.		For 24 hour previous to 9 a.m.	
STATIONS.	Eights in feet above mean sea level.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Barometer.

STATION	TIME	WIND	TEMP	REL. HUM.	SEA	WAVE	WIND	TEMP	REL. HUM.	SEA	WAVE
FINBY	133	30	45.4	67	4	5.9	N.E.	0.8	7.67	60.5	0
GRAFTON*	29	30	44	68	7	5	Calin.	0	10.79	60.5	0
NEWCASTLE	122	30	016	67	6	5.4	N.E.	4.0	8.72	60.2	0
ON THE BEACH	207	30	011	65.5	7	5	N.E.	4	6.78	56.0	0
ST. JOHN'S	0440	30	011	67.7	56	7	E	1.0	6.60	61.4	0
ST. JOHN'S	4100	30	030	73.0	62	6	Calin.	0	1.90	1	0

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected 32° Fahi., but NOT to mean sea level.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER 10TH.				
Object.	R.	A.	Declination.	Notes.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	h. m.
TOU	17.7	22 53.8	4.4	6.58
ION	19.20	17 28.8	7.23 a.m.	8.57 p.m.
HERCULE	16.45	20 10.8	4.53 a.m.	6.29 p.m.
KECU	17.18	22 54.8	4.59 a.m.	7.9 p.m.
FAH	8.11	23 8	10.1 p.m.	7.51 a.m.
TOU	20.17	20 20.8	5.4 a.m.	1.05 p.m.
ETHEL	15.8	15 24.8	3.17	4.05

Moon's age 2 3/4 days.
High water at Fort Division a.m. 9h. 34m., p.m. 9h. 42m.
GEORGE R. SMALLY, Government Astronomer.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.
MONTHLY ABSTRACT FOR NOVEMBER, 1886.

Temperature	Highest in the shade	90° on the 24th
	Lowest in the shade	49.5° on the 14th
	Greatest range	29° on the 17th
	Highest in the sun	140.0° on the 22nd

Lowest on the grass	46°8, on the 14th
Mean in the shade	66°6
Mean diurnal range	15°1
Mean maximum	74°1
Mean minimum	59°0
Highest reading	82°250, on the 25th
Lowest reading	30°451, on the 29th
Greatest diurnal range	5°277, on the 1st
Mean height	39°011
Mean diurnal range	9°008
Greatest amount	94, on the 22nd and 27th

Least	...	56, on the 29th
Mean	...	71-8
Mean amount	...	400
Mean amount	...	1-6
Maximum	...	Number of days lighting
Minimum	...	12
Number observed	...	66
Greatest fall	...	1-415 inches, on the
	...	11th
Number of days	...	13
Total fall	...	3.885 inches

MOON'S PHASES...	Full moon	8 1/2 inches
CLOUDY DAY...	Mean wind	11.3
WIND	Greatest pressure	13.7; on the 5th
	Prevailing direction	N. N. E.
MOON'S PHASES...	New moon	7 d. 5h. 29.6m., p. m.
	First quarter	16d. 5h. 11.5m., a. m.
	Full moon	23d. 5h. 19.4m., p. m.
	Last quarter	2nd. 1h. 9.0m., a. m.

GEORGE A. SHALLEY, Government Astronomer.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1866.

Our late files state that a new organisation was on foot in America to obtain possession of Cuba, called the Capua of the New World—

the Queen of the Antilles. A conspiracy for a similar purpose existed before the late war, embracing many of its Southern chiefs. Cuba, passing under the name of the "lone star," was to be taken from Spain, and added to the American constellation. The attempts to realise this project were met by the Spanish Government, as might be expected, with

in unparaging faufile. We do not suppose the
project will be ever abandoned, or that
the attraction of the mighty republic will
fail to absorb all in its vicinity. The
recent news also informs us that a
temporary relaxation of the Customs laws of
Cuba has been made in favour of commerce.

The differential duties were so enormous that British and American goods were imported into Spain, and passed to her colony as her own merchandise. Of course there are Spanish interests in favour of this or any other absurdity, and hitherto Cuba has been governed solely with Spanish objects and by Spanish agents.

may have at length occurred to the "mother country" that this system will not be long borne, and that she is preparing allies for filusters, which in more countries than one, have been the advanced guard of their several nations. Cuba is the *beau ideal* of slaveholders. There are no puritans or "cursed abolitionists"—no negro preachers—no scruples about

concubinage or dealing in the produce. All according to the choicest model of social life. They have besides the largest opera-house in the world. "The ladies," says a recent author, "vegetate like plants—hands crossed—mouth closed—never a book or needle in hand." The Government being absolute, the religion

being without controversy, and the slavery releasing all but slaves from hard work, there must of course be excitement of some kind. There is no great commercial speculation, fixed banking or insurance companies, no 'savings' banks. The Government has kindly furnished an opportunity for investment, and raises a large revenue in recompense for

re cold. At every corner of the street the agents offer chances. These are the subject of universal conversation. The lottery is the 'savings' bank of the poor, and every rich family keeps down tickets as among its regular and legitimate expenses. A French traveller who

visited this island last year, says the Americans are often drawn to this hazard. "I have seen," he observes, "an American, enriched last year by a speculation on a visit of pleasure to Cuba, invest every fifteen days 2000 dollars." We believe this is the interval allowed to each lottery.

That society should be complaisant for other things is not to be wondered at. Women of ill fame," as more scrupulous moralists describe them, are here set out in an array,

FORCED MARRIAGE—An inquiry was commenced Saturday, before the City Coroner, as to the cause of the death of a man named Martin Short, who was found at the Infirmary on Thursday night last, and was believed to be the victim of a blow inflicted by a man named Cortison, on Saturday morning, the 1st instant. *Mr. Hensbury* stated that about half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant, he went into an archway

to Dick's buildings, off Pitt-street, where he found lying; blood was coming from the man's nose and the man was speechless and quite insensible; he did a cab and removed him to the Infirmary; the man lying dead at the Infirmary was that of the man spoken of, he had heard that his name was Martin from information he afterwards received, he apprehended a man named Asensheim, and took him up to the Conscience Station, where he was detained for a short time afterwards set at liberty, in consequence of a man

Kenneth Cortice going to the station and surrounding himself up as the person who inflicted the injuries caused deceased's death; he afterwards charged with having caused deceased's death, and Cortice appeared at the Coroner's Court. By Mr. Carroll on more than one occasion seen the deceased drunk. McCarthy, cabinet-maker, recognized the body laid at the Infirmary as that of a man he picked up in the street; about midnight on Saturday, the 1st instant, Cortice was drawn to deceased lying in Pitt-street.

apports, Dr. Bell: he, with the assistance of his led deceased up and placed him against a window; commenced to flow from deceased's right ear; he did any recent marks of injury on deceased's face, nor any disturbance in the street before he saw the deceased lay close to his window; he returned first, leaving his wife and some neighbours with him. McCarthy, son of last witness, stated that on Saturday last, about 12 o'clock, he saw a man fall Pitt-street, when deceased fell the man Ausimben

...the man first
...and Cortez walked along, and after proceeding
...instance, they both looked round; about a minute
...wards he and his father went to the deceased, who was
...the footpath with his head near the kerbstones; on
...him up, blood came from his right ear; the only
...when he saw about at that time were two boys, who

then to piece deposed against the wall of a
leading to Dick's buildings, when he first saw
him and Cortissoz they were behind the deceased,
a staggering; they were all three of them going in
the direction, but Asensio and Cortissoz walked
than deceased; they might have been quarrelling
he saw them; when he first saw deceased staggering
he thought he was drunk. By Mr. Carroll. He
one or two men in company with Asensio and
Cortissoz when he first saw them; at that

dead was four or five yards ahead of them. Coonsa, grocer, residing at the corner of Pitt and Col street, stated that about twenty minutes past 12 on Saturday, the 1st instant, his attention was attracted by a drunken man sitting on a ladder under his shop. He went out and requested him to move. The man staggered about the pavement some time and then went away, the body was found at the Infirmary was that of the man referred to; soon after the man had gone, one of

informed him that the man was following his cart, was going up to the railway station with some suspecting that the drunkenness was assumed, he of the shop to see whether the man was taking out of the cart, he saw his young man striking the deceased's hands (which were on the tailboard of the cart) with his whip; the deceased left the cart, and, swinging arms about in a wild manner, staggered on to the street, at which time the two men before the Court (Cortés and Cortés) with two or three others, came

where the deceased was staggering about; he saw the man who had given his name as Emmanuel strike the deceased a tremendous blow in the face; he distinctly heard the blow, the blow fell the deceased fell, and he fell on his back; Assenhem did not strike him, but passed on with Corticos and two or three others, wearing a few paces, turned round and looked at the deceased, but did not render him any assistance; they then walked into the middle of the road, stopped, and the deceased passed again; Emmanuel Corticos went across the road in the direction of his destination.

was (witnesses) who had no added man way as he had been a fellow; the support of his reply was that Cortisone had been striking at them; Cortisone immediately left, and ran down Liverpool-street; the other persons had been in his company walked away, he attended Dr. Bell, who happened to be passing at the time, to the man who had been struck; he did not attend strikes at Cortisone, or at any other person; Cortisone screamed without any provocation, and seemed to approach to me drunk as to be incapable of taking account of what he said.

He could not swear that deceased did not strike Cortese. He said that he saw Cortese struck deceased; he heard the noise, but could not distinguish what the words were; and, whilst throwing his arms about, might have said either Cortese or one of his companions; he did not know any more; he did not say "You — Jews"; he might have said those words; Cortese and his companions did not quarrel with the deceased until he got into the midst

He was given certain assignments and did not strike back, he misunderstood the question put to him by the sergeant as to his state—he must have stated that he was capable of taking care of himself; he would not have said that demand gave no provocation either by his words.

By a juror: He was not certain whether the man was driving his cart, struck down in the street, or not; it was some time after his man was striking at demand that Cortines and his companions came up.

Witness F. Terraz, warden in the prison, said:

Dr. P. S. Jones stated that the deceased was then (inmate), and remained until his death; he made a post mortem

skull, he discovered a linear fracture of the sphenoid bone; there was no displacement of blood, and the coronal suture was not displaced. The coronoid discovered explained the cutting of blood from the right ear; blood was extravasated into and around the right ear; the right ear was swollen and the scalp over the right ear; all the other signs of death were bodily; the cause of death was rupture of a vessel upon the surface of the brain, and subsequent rupture of the membrane and brain substance; a cutting laceration in the face and another laceration in the labium.

the wheel of adversity to thank the sagacity of the witch he had described; the blow that caused the right eyelid would be quite sufficient to knock another man down. The Inquest was then adjourned to close this morning.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.—A recent decision of the Supreme Court has shown that this Act is in one rather important particular. It provides for any which an order for wages can be enforced after the death of the person in whose favour such order has

A man who had a claim for building or some other work of a similar character, sued his employer in the Circuit Court of Petty Sessions, and obtained an order for payment. Before he could receive the fruits of his victory, however, he died. His widow sought, as administratrix, to enforce the order in her own favour, but the court found that the Act would not enable her to do this. She then sued upon it in the Superior Court, as the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction, but without success. Her claim has been

The judgment of the former tribunals will only be personal property of the debtor. If he refuses to pay he has no personal property sufficient to meet the debt; he may be imprisoned, even although he may have

or household property a thousand times exceeding the amount of such demand. The real problem is called—his houses and lands—cannot be reached. But a judgment by either of the Courts will reach the real property of the judgment as well as his personal property. It has been held that a judgment of the Court of Petty Sessions be sued upon in the Supreme Court, because if this done a claimant might take advantage of the short process of the inferior tribunal to obtain a

in his favour, and then use the machinery of the Court for the enforcement of that decision against which the inferior tribunal could not touch. The result is, no doubt, a sound one. By suing upon the writ only, if this were permissible, the plaintiff succeeds on the mere proof of that judgment, the process of the Supreme Court might be used for enforcement of a decision which could never have been obtained if the suit had been brought in that court. We cannot doubt that an action would lie under

circumstances by an administrator or administrator's superior Court, for work done by the deceased. Difficulties might arise from the fact of the claim having already adjudicated upon by a competent tribunal; but this might be overcome. It must generally happen, however, in such cases, that the deceased, — the one who really did the work, — would be the only person who could prove the same. In every such case, therefore, there is, as the law stands, "a wrong without a remedy." We know

of the facts of the particular case which may not be in dispute. The claim of the deceased may or may not be a meritorious one. We simply call attention to that a judgment by a Court of Petty Sessions on an application under the Masters and Servants Act, however meritorious, cannot be enforced after the death of the claimant, the legal representative of the latter. Fortunately, cases that is seldom likely to arise.

NOTICED.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. D. Scott was the public another opportunity of witnessing a

amplified display of fireworks. The splendour of the
 ica was never before equalled in Sydney, and all
 ott's skill as a pyrotechnist seemed to have been
 on the designing and construction of the many
 fireworks that were produced on the occasion.
 The display took place in the Outer Domain, an immense
 of people being spectators thereof. There was an
 it hand in attendance, and the whole affair seemed to
 ry general satisfaction.



<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page14696>

NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS.

A ministerial crisis has just occurred in Canterbury. On the 22nd of November, on the motion of the Secretary of Public Works, that the " Council should resolve itself into Committee of Supply on the Estimate of Land and Works," Mr. Wyn Williams moved, as an amendment—"That, in the opinion of this House, and more especially taking into consideration that the provincial accounts are all overdrawn to a very large amount, and that the estimates contemplate

to a very large amount, and that the estimates represented a very large over-expenditure, it is inexpedient to proceed with the bridging of the large river. The estimates are adopted for satisfying the overdraft, and for securing to the municipalities and road-boards the amount set down in the estimates." On a division, the votes were equal; the Speaker gave his vote against the amendment. The Government hereupon resigned, and Mr. Jollie, who recommended the amendment, was sent for, but Mr. Jollie recommended the Government of Mr. Stewart to be re-installed.

of the 16th instant, observes:—"Every flood that now occurs makes tremendous breaches upon the South Spit, which is surely and rapidly melting away, and at the rate it is at present disappearing promises to soon be numbered with the things of the past. More than one hundred feet of the bank were washed away by the late freshet, and the work of destruction is still going on. We quite anticipate that in the course of a few months the river will be running clear as *Laurel Creek*, which should never stir the *Armadillo*.

ness dragged along, with the water rising to the level of the flood. The effect of this was to prevent the North Spit from receding the North Spit advances, as not the slightest difference is perceptible in the width of the channel between them. But the North Spit has decreased in width, as the flood cut away some fifteen feet of the bank below the protective work at the end of Beech-street; several buildings in consequence are placed in close and disagreeable proximity to the water's edge."

hart, outward bound, for Sydney direct, being nothing less than a consignment of wool from the eastern plains. Mr. Mallet, a squatter near the Bealeys, has found it to his advantage to use this route in preference to that via Lyttelton, and has contracted with Messrs. Lockhart for the carriage of his wool to the port of call. The present parcel of six bales being the first result of this arrangement.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESCORT.—The *Leader*, of 30th ult., states that the gold escort from the Waiman had arrived in Hokitika with between 4000 and 5000 ounces of gold, the proceeds of nearly a fortnight. Taking the late wet wea-

ther into account, this return is very satisfactory, and suggestive of great prosperity among the miners in the Welmes district.

On the 26th *the Day Times* of 26th ultimo says:—There are at present about 180 miners at Southland on the Orepuki and Longwood diggings. The yield of gold is estimated at about 300 ounces per week, for the last two weeks. One of Shand's party could only get £3 10s. for gold in Riverton; they have since sold some of the same lot in Invercargill at £3 14s. This same party (Shand's) report 2000 ounces as the proceeds of three men's work for six months in the

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.
WELLINGTON, November 27.
Five buildings have been destroyed by fire in Drake-street, Auckland.
Now! threatens to resist the occupation by stockholders of lands leased by them from Thompson and other natives of the boundary of the Government lands of the Waikato, and in order to prevent the title being brought into the Land Court, he has warned of the surgeons. The natives

The crew of a New Zealand vessel, the *Kato*, landed the captain and passengers on an uninhabited island, near the Fijis, and made off with the vessel, and £1500 in cash, which was on board of her. A passing ship took the despatches from the island.

Intelligence has been received that parties of rebels are appearing near Mc'Donnell's camp, on the West Coast.

November 28th, 7 30 p.m.

Yesterday's *Hawke's Bay Herald* reports that all the threatened attacks by the Hau-haus on the settlers have

Wellington, Thursday, November 29th.

The Governor sailed in H. M. steamer Challenger for the East Coast. His Excellency will visit Tampo, if practicable.

A grand ball has been given to the Commodore, and officers of the Challenger and Falcon, last night.

Wellington, November 30th.

The special survey at Tauranga was quietly completed under the protection of the troops, who have returned to camp. Another survey there was temporarily withdrawn,

Thirty of the militia accepted their discharge on hearing that this extra work had to be done, their three years' service having terminated.

The General Assembly is further prorogued till the 19th of February.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Com- mission else, lima- Mr. ms ex d re- For	THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—	to-day is as
	Brandy	£663 15 8
	Wine	54 6 7
	Liqueurs, cordons, or strong waters	9 15 2
	Rum	73 10 0
	Perfum spirits	0 9 1
	Wine	58 10 0
	Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	5 0 0
	Do (in bottles)	88 5 0
	Tobacco and snuff	51 2 0
	Tea	31 16 9
	Coffee and chocolate	

Dried fruits	7 10 0
Rice	80 0 0
Boarding warehouse duty	84 15 0
Ad valorem	206 5 6
Package charge	169 18 0
Total	\$1609 5 6

By the Rangitara we have Otago papers to the 26th ultimo. The *Daily Times* reports:—

A steady business has been done through the past week, and in each branch of trade a fair demand for miscellaneous stock has

[illegible]

The Auckland (s.), brings 414 ounces of gold, and Auckland papers to the 1st instant. The Southern Cross contains the following intelligence:—

We have again to report a month's dull trade; spirits are unaltered, and it will be found that only a few of our quotations are changed from last month's. The same may be said of all kinds of ale and stout. Groceries are in good supply. Of sugar we have a few more and some of the Hawaiian, which will keep the market stocked for some time. Olives, sardines, and other fish plentiful, and of some kinds there is even a scarcity. There is not now, however, for a large supply.

There have been some reports of a scarcity of kauri gum, the prices not being high enough to encourage shipments from the coast, and the natives being engaged with their planting.

Chili, and the latter kind is selling as low as \$15 10c. to \$15 wholesale.

EMU CREEK GOLD-FIELD.

EXTRACT from report of Mr. Superintendent Lydiard, on state of Emu Creek Gold-field, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police:—

“The Camp, Emu Creek Gold-field.
November 30th, 1896.

“I have to report everything on this rush most quiet:

in fact, I never was on a similar place where there was so little drunkenness or rowdiness. The police have never been called on, nor have we had a single prisoner. The reason for this is that the people as a whole, &c., was positively virtuous; & the fight for ground have been the only excitement; in fact, at night we scarcely believe you were so near a new rush, the only sound being that of a circus band.

"The population is now between three and four thousand, and daily increasing. Of this number I estimate about 600 are obtaining payable gold; ground is panned out

surrounds, and I've little doubt but fresh gullies will be opened up, payable gold. The quartz reef is exceedingly rich. The great drawback to these diggings is the want of water; in a few days the little there is will be dried up. Water for domestic purposes has to be carried a distance of five miles. I think it is a pity so much excitement has been caused by newspaper reports of this rush, as it will tend to bring a large number of men from all parts who will be disappointed."

THE QUEEN.—Both Manchester and Liverpool have

become candidates for the honour of a visit from the Queen on her return from the Highlands. At both these great cities Albert Memorials have been completed, and only await the touch of her Majesty's uncovering hand to corroborate the recollection of the great and good Prince Consort's memory in Lancashire bosoms. A handbook to the Albert Memorials in the United Kingdom and its dependencies is a desideratum in English literature which an enterprising publisher is, we believe, about to supply.

The Swiss journals announce that a young German lately ascended the Saleve without a guide, and that when he was about to descend he took a pathless believed to be shorter, and fell 125 feet on to a rocky ledge, where he was discovered in the morning by the guides. They got him up by means of a rope, but it required eleven men to raise him. He was much bruised, but no bones were broken. When he reached the top the rope was almost cut by the friction.

